Maritime Boundary Negotiations National Considerations

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ABLOS: ADDRESSING DIFFICULT

ISSUES IN UNCLOS

28 OCTOBER 2003

Practical Steps in the Negotiating Process

- 1. The Delimitation Process
- 2. Building and Preparing a Team
 - 3. The Negotiations
 - 4. Domestic Political Considerations
 - 5. Elements of a Good Boundary

Agreement

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Boundary delimitationprocess

Boundaries should be established

by agreement

Boundary treaty: permanent

Stumbling Blocks to Maritime Boundary Delimitation

Political Will (Relations)

* Sovereignty Disputes

***** Treaty interpretation

Perceived geographic imbalance

Island Disputes

1. Dispute over the sovereignty of the island itself.

2. Dispute over the effect the island(s) may have on the delimitation of the adjacent maritime space.



JAPAN'S ISLAND DISPUTES

- **EXECUTIVE ISLANDS**
 - "Northern Territories" (JAPAN-RUSSIA)
- ROCKS

(JAPAN- S. KOREA)

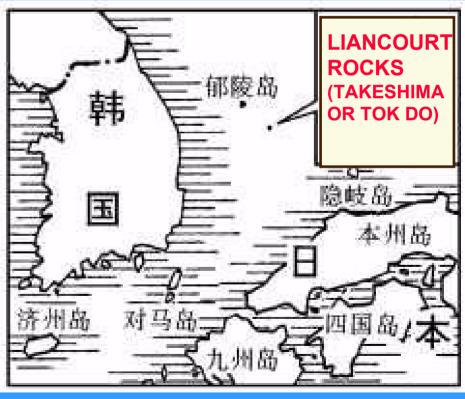
SENKAKU
ISLANDS

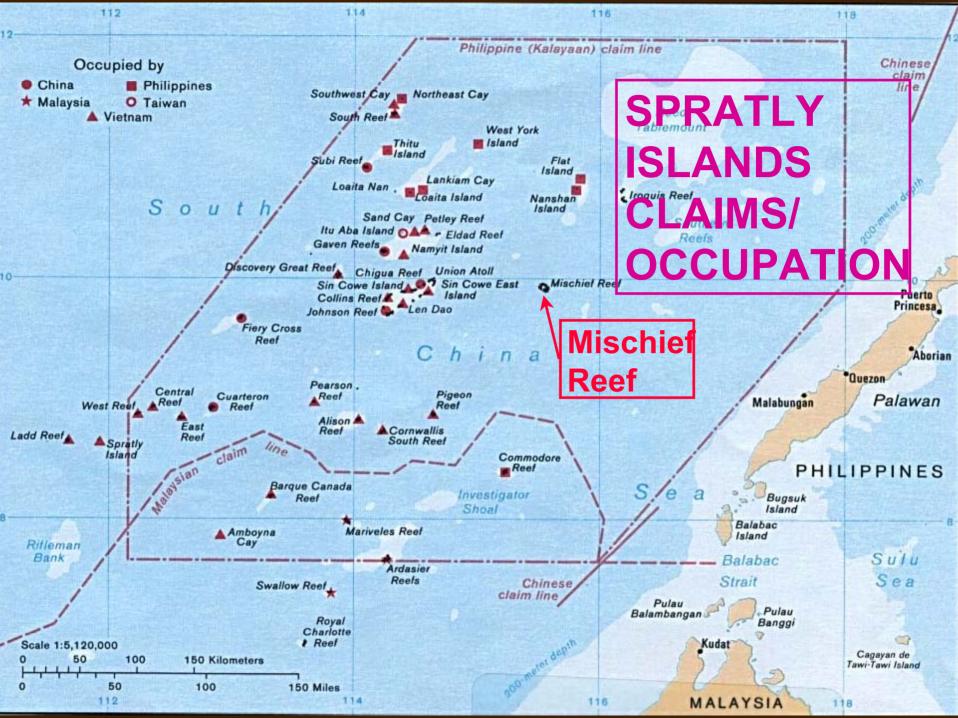
(JAPAN-CHINA)

LIANCOURT ROCKS













Thitu Island (occupied by The Philippines)



Machias Seal Island (United States)



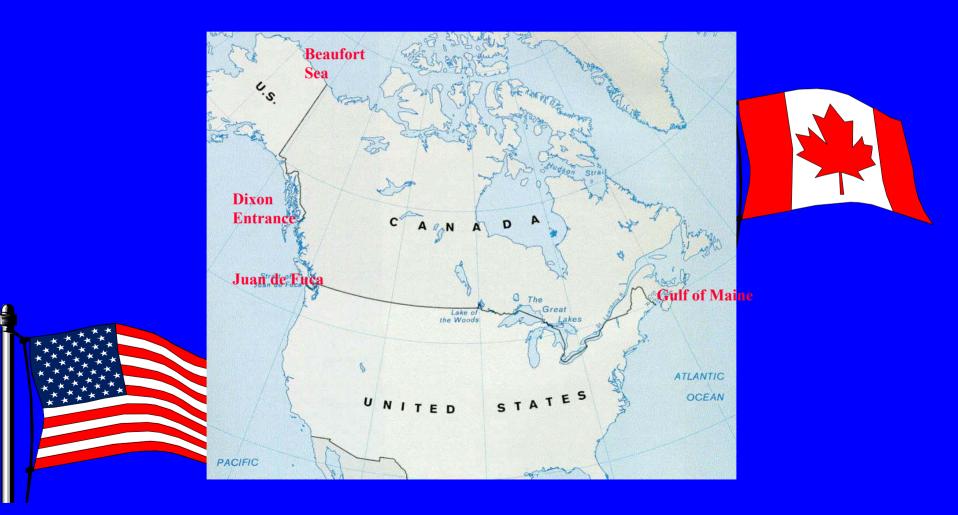
Stumbling Blocks to Maritime Boundary Delimitation

* Sovereignty Disputes

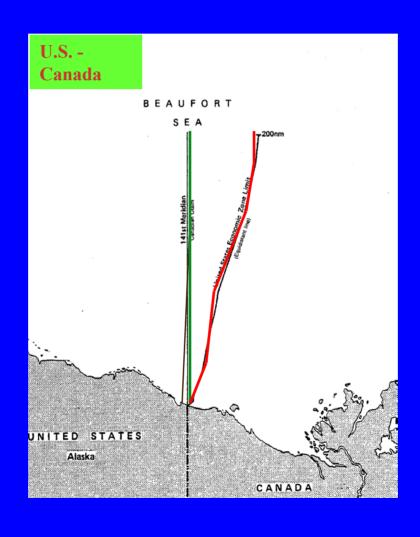
* Treaty interpretation

Perceived geographic imbalance

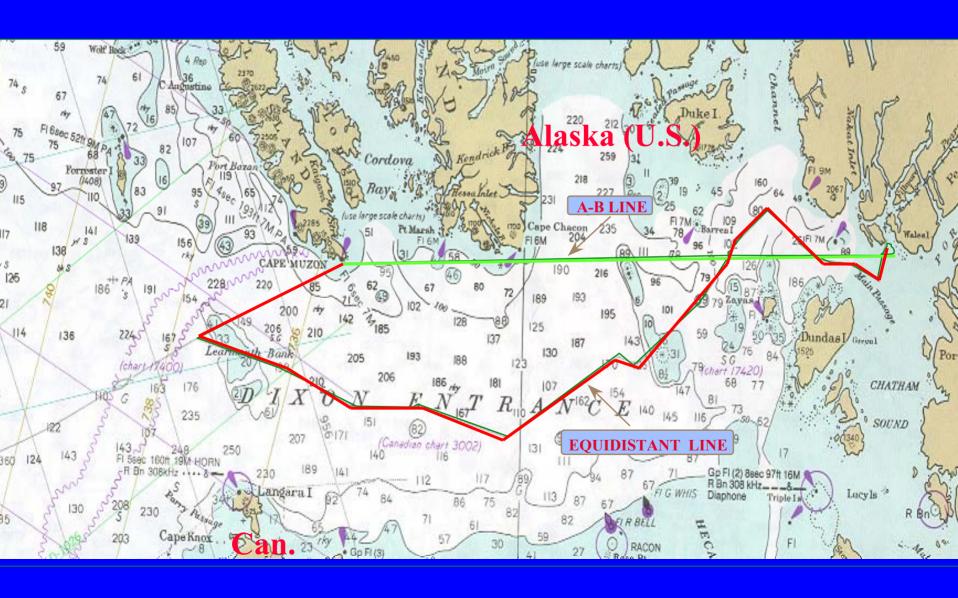
United States- Canada Maritime Boundaries

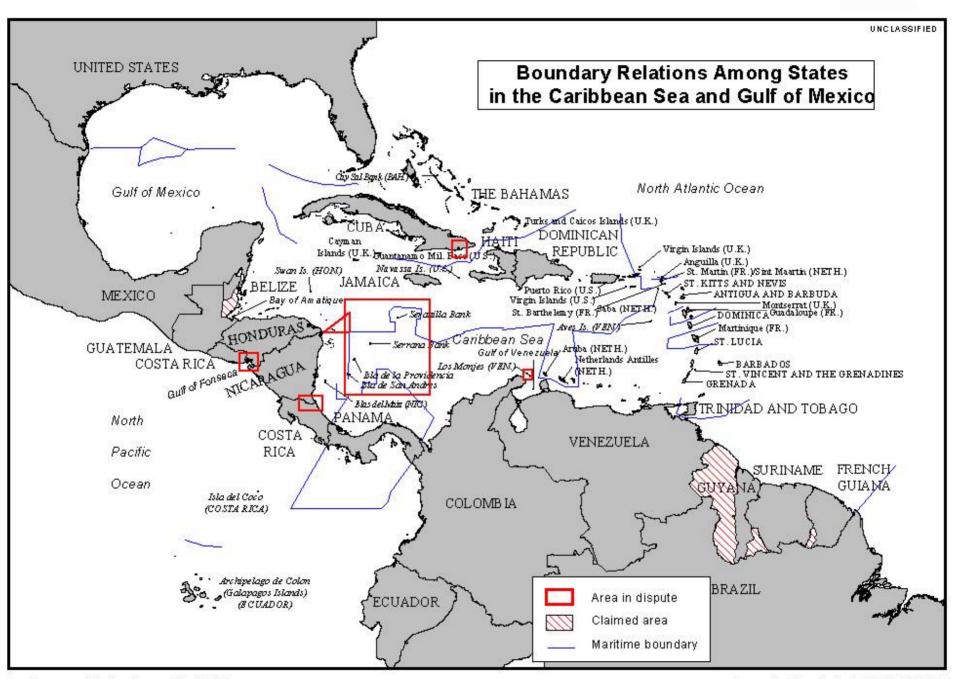


Beaufort Sea



DIXON ENTRANCE





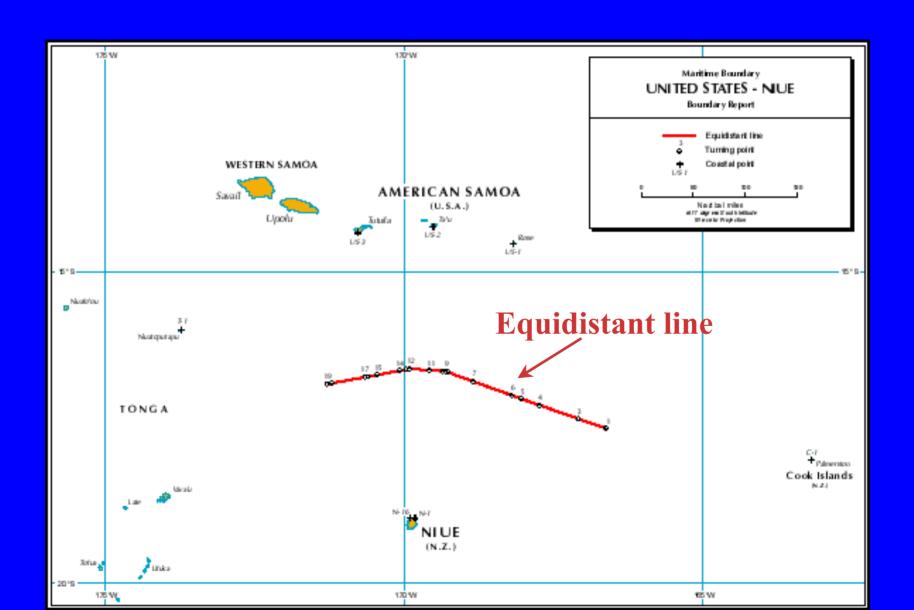
Stumbling Blocks to Maritime Boundary Delimitation

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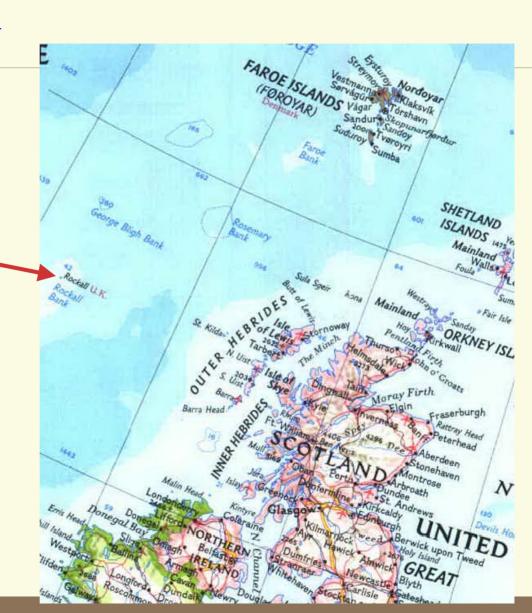
Perceived geographic imbalance

United States (American Samoa)- Niue

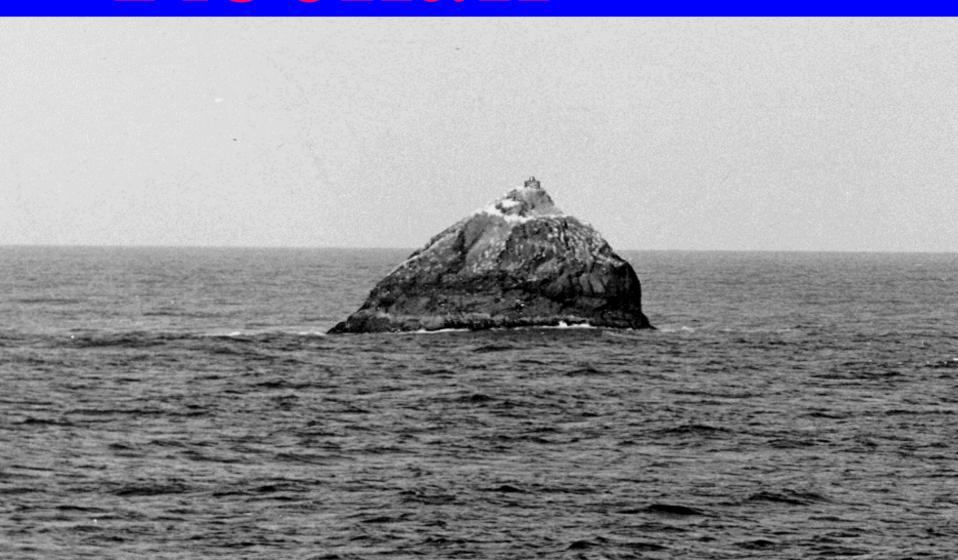


Rockall

Rockall

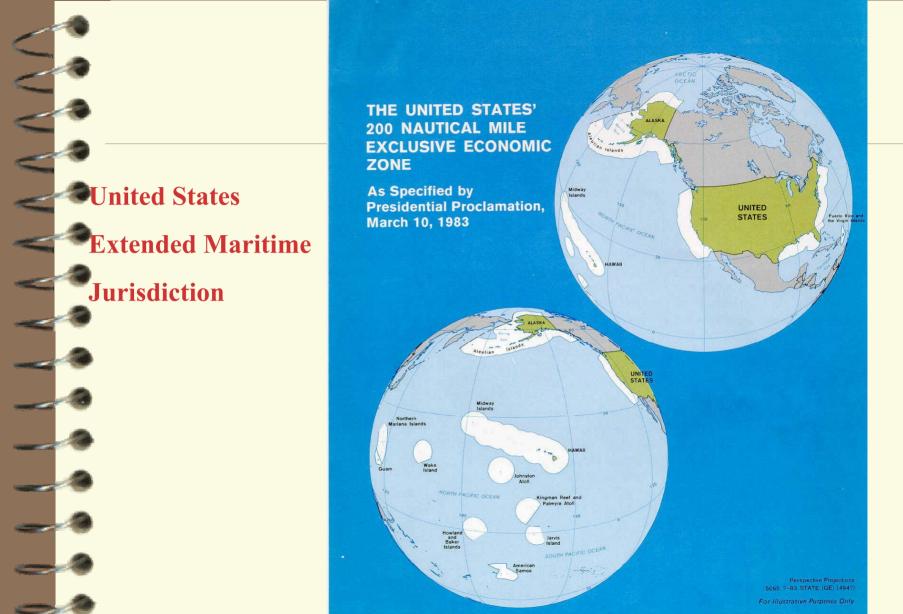


Rockall



Boundary delimitation process

- 4 Stages
- Make boundary claim
- Active negotiations
- Interim arrangements
- Implementation



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Developing the Negotiating Position(s)

- Establish overall strategy (National Ocean Policy)
 - **Boundary positions should be consistent**
 - >Should consider boundaries within overall foreign policy context
 - >Should reflect identified national interests

Who identifies national interests?

Cabinet level

Inter-agency group, headed by high level officials

Experts at working level

Agencies: Foreign Ministry, Defense, Transportation, Fisheries, Oil & Gas, Coast Guard, Customs, Enforcement

Identifying national interests

- 1. International relations with neighbors
- 2. Economic/commercial interests
- Fisheries
- Oil & Gas
- **→** Hard minerals/other
- > Transportation: surface, pipelines
- Tourism
- 3. Military & strategic

The Negotiating Team

Head of Negotiating Team:

- 1. Picked by President/ PM/ Secretary of State
- 2. Legal Adviser of Foreign Ministry
- 3. Head of Country Bureau
- 4. Minister of one of the Agencies (Fish, Oil and Gas, MFA)

The Negotiating Team

Members of the Team

- Lawyers
- Technical experts
 - > Substantive experts (fisheries, oil & gas, enforcement)

Bases for Negotiations

International Law

- > Law of the Sea Convention
 - > State Practice
- > International Judgments (ICJ-

Arbitrations)

Bilateral History

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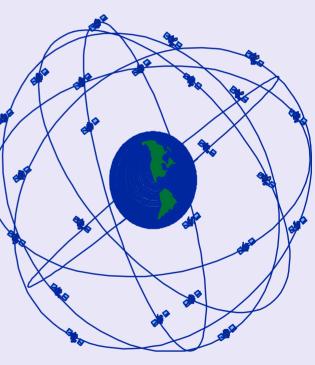
Agreement

Develop Working Relations With Neighbor

- > Put actual negotiations on hold
- Work on joint fishery plan
- > Jointly survey key coastal areas
- > Conduct oil & gas study

United States - Mexico "Western Gap" Coastal GPS Survey Project





Joint Survey Work Isles Derniere (Raccoon Island) Louisiana

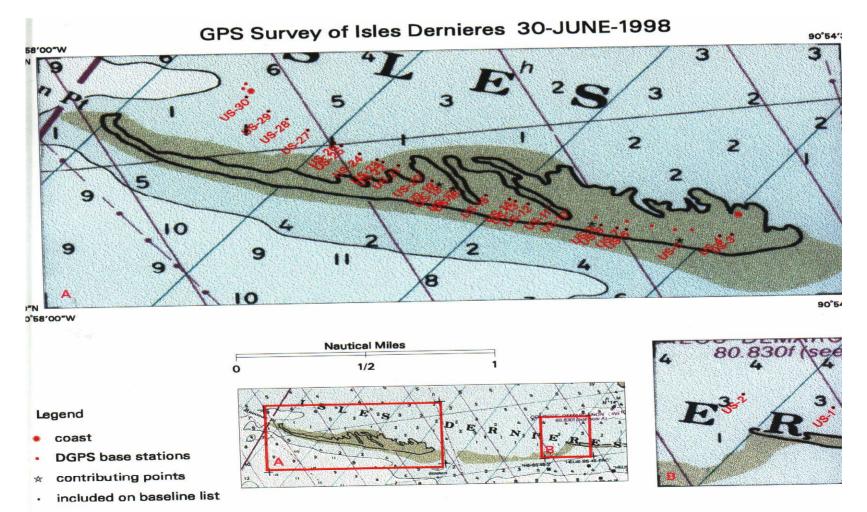


Raccoon Island Taking positions with the PLGRs





Isle Dernieres (Raccoon Island) Comparing Surveyed Points to Chart



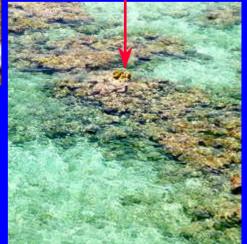
Arrecife Alacran The search for Mexican basepoints

Submerged features





Rock (above water)



No boundary solution in sight: What then?

Interim measures

Other solutions:

Joint Zones

Partial delimitation

Interim (Provisional) Measures

Law of the Sea Conventionarticles 74 and 83

"...make every effort to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature and, during this transitional period, not to jeopardize or hamper the reaching of the final agreement."

Beaufort Sea: U.S. Oil Lease Sales Escrow Accounts in Disputed Area



Fisheries Enforcement: Dixon Entrance



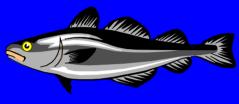
Interim Measures





> No third-party fishing







Other Possibilities

- Joint zones
- Partial delimitation ("gap")
- Limit jurisdiction for islands
- · Put sovereignty disputes on hold

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Consultations??

- Questions to ask when developing the National boundary positions:
- **Does the Constitution require that the treaty be ratified?**
- If yes, by whom: a Senate or other ruling body?
- If yes, then politically, it would be wise to keep this body informed of negotiating process, and to seek advice.
- **Advice from affected industries should be obtained.**

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Elements of a Good Boundary

May be years later before a valid assessment can be made

Broad assessment:

- → National perspective: reflects the national interests that have been identified; can be ratified
- → Bilateral perspective: States remain amicable and on friendly terms as a result of negotiations

Elements of a Good Boundary

Treaty Language

- → All users can apply treaty provisions in a consistent and identical manner
- → Legal terminology is comprehensive and understandable
- → Technical information is sufficient and applicable

The American Society of International Law International Maritime Boundaries

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